

Carbolic acid
Soap }

CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS.



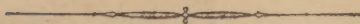
SOAP.



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"The quantity of Soap consumed by a nation would be no inaccurate measure whereby to estimate its wealth and civilization. Of two countries with an equal amount of population, the wealthiest and most highly civilized will consume the greatest weight of soap. This consumption does not subserve sensual gratification, nor depend upon fashion, but upon the feeling of the beauty, comfort and welfare attendant upon cleanliness; and a regard to this feeling is coincident with wealth and civilization. The rich, in the middle ages, concealed a want of cleanliness in their clothes and persons under a profusion of costly scents and essences, while they were more luxurious in eating and drinking in apparel and horses. With us, a want of cleanliness is equivalent to insupportable misery and misfortune."—Baron LIEBIG.

CARBOLIC ACID.



New-York :

C. C. SHELLEY, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 68 BARCLAY STREET.

—
1870.

THE OCEAN

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WHAT IS CARBOLIC ACID ?

Carbolic Acid in its pure state is a solid, and commonly has the form of very beautiful needle-shape and transparent crystals. The crystals may be readily melted by heat, but on cooling the mass solidifies and has a crystalline fracture. The crystals have a great affinity for water, and on being exposed to the air they absorb in a few minutes sufficient water to dissolve them. But it is a very singular fact, that as soon as the crystals become liquid in this way, the solution has very much the character of an oil, for it has an oily consistency and does not readily dissolve in more water. It requires fifty drops of water to dissolve one drop of the liquid Carbolic Acid.

HOW IT TASTES AND SMELLS.

Carbolic Acid has a sharp biting taste and an odor resembling Creosote, but the odor is much milder and more pleasant than that of Creosote. On account of this similarity of odor and its antiseptic quality it is sometimes called mineral Creosote. Some have supposed that it contained Creosote, or was a modification of Creosote; this theory, however, has no good foundation in fact

ITS NAME NOT A GOOD ONE.

The name Carbolic Acid is an unfortunate one, for it is not agreeable to the ear, and while it does not indicate of itself any real property of the substance to which it is applied, it really conveys a false idea. For Carbolic Acid is not sour nor caustic like ordinary Acids and does not respond to any usual tests of an Acid. It is, in fact, a neutral substance, and is best classified with Glycerine and Alcohol.

WHERE IT COMES FROM.

Carbolic Acid is one of the most important of the wonderful substances which are extracted from Coal Tar. It is only a few years since that Coal Tar was proverbially useless and offensive. Now, we ought to think of it kindly, when it furnishes the most gorgeous of the colors used by the dyer, delicate perfumes which every one admires, and finally, Carbolic Acid upon which the good health of the world in a great measure depends.

ALL THE PHYSICIANS USE IT.

Although Carbolic Acid has been publicly known for only four or five years, its great virtues have been discovered and put to use in every civilized land. It has been adopted as if by acclamation by the medical faculty, and no intelligent physician can be found who has not prescribed it in his practice. To judge from the constant eulogies of Carbolic Acid which have filled the medical journals lately, one would suppose that the universal panacea, and even the elixir vitæ has at last been found.

IT IS NOT THE UNIVERSAL PANACEA.

No doubt the enthusiasm of some of the friends of Carbolic Acid have led them to exaggeration of its good qualities; for it must be confessed that it is by no means the universal panacea, and that flesh is heir to very many ills for which it can give no relief. Let us be thankful for the good which it justly offers us.

THE FACTS IN A NUT SHELL.

1st.—Carbolic Acid is the universal disinfectant and antiseptic.

2d.—For many cutaneous diseases, such as EXEMA, RINGWORM, SALT RHEUM, ITCH, &c., it is a prompt and efficient specific.

3d.—It is a positive preventive in all cases of Gangrene, immediately arresting Mortification.

4th.—It prevents and destroys all Insect Life.

5th—While it is powerful to do good, it is feeble in doing harm. It is in no respects a poison, and no person of ordinary intelligence would be in risk of being harmed by its proper use.

SOAP THE PERFECT VEHICLE.

Scientific considerations confirmed by large experience under the greatest variety of circumstances prove, that the most suitable vehicle for Carbolic Acid when used externally is soap and saponaceous compounds, The Acid and the soap are mingled together in such a way that each serves to help the other. Thus, the soap acts as a gentle dilutant and preservative of the properties of the Acid, while the Acid, being the most powerful of all the solvents of grease, so materially adds to the deterative power of the soap, that, if the compound had no medicinal value it would still be preferred over any ordinary soap.

WHAT IS CRESYLIC ACID ?

Cresylic Acid and Carbolic Acid are always found associated together in Coal Tar. They are so like each other that one may be substituted for the other in practical use; yet, a careful comparison has shown that for some specific purposes it is preferable to use the Cresylic Acid alone, or mixed with exact proportions of Carbolic Acid.

The following extracts from a lecture delivered by Dr. F. GRACE CALVERT, F. R. S., before the "Society for the Encouragement of National Industry" in France, deserve notice :

Carbolic or Phenic Acid and its Properties.

"As to the value of Carbolic Acid for preventing the spread of cholera, among many instances which I could cite, allow me to mention two special instances: First, Dr. ELLIS, of Bangor, says—I have, in many instances, allowed whole families to return to cottages in which persons had died from cholera, after having had the cottages well washed and cleansed with Carbolic Acid, and in no case were any persons allowed to enter such purified dwellings attacked with the disease. My friend, Professor CHANDELON, of Liege, has stated to me, that out of one hundred and thirty-five nurses who were employed to attend upon the cholera patients—and they must have been numerous, for two thousand died—only one nurse died, but the nurses were washed over and their clothing sprinkled with Carbolic Acid. In fact, the antiseptic properties of Carbolic Acid are so powerful, that 1-1000th, or even 1-1500th will prevent decomposition.

Although questions of Public Health are the province of Medicine, still, permit me to say a few words on the medicinal properties of Carbolic Acid. This question deserves to be treated thoroughly, for Phenic Acid is susceptible of so many applications in this direction, its properties are so marked, so evident, and so remarkable, that they cannot be made too public, and it is rendering A SERVICE TO MANKIND TO MAKE KNOWN SOME OF THE EMPLOYMENTS OF SO VALUABLE A THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

I wish all who are listening to me were medical men; for I could show, by numerous and undeniable facts, the advantage

they might derive from pure Carbolic or Phenic Acid, and if my testimony was not sufficient to convince them, I would invoke the authority of men justly esteemed amongst you. I would recall to you the words of the good and learned GRATIOLET, and those of Dr. LEMAIRE, showing that Carbolic Acid is the most powerful acknowledged means of contending with contagious and pestilential diseases, such as cholera, typhus fever, small pox, etc. Maladies of this order are very numerous, but in Carbolic Acid we find one of the most powerful agents for their prevention; for, besides many instances which have been cited to me, I may add that I have often USED IT IN A FAMILY IN WHICH THERE WERE EIGHT OR TEN CHILDREN, AND THAT NONE OF THE FAMILY HAVE SUFFERED FROM THOSE DISEASES EXCEPT THOSE WHO WERE ATTACKED PREVIOUSLY TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CARBOLIC ACID ABOUT THE DWELLINGS IN WHICH SUCH DISEASES EXISTED.

Besides its antiseptic action, the caustic properties of Carbolic Acid are found useful; most beneficial effects are obtained from it in the treatment of very dangerous and sometimes mortal complaints, such as Carbuncle, Quinsy, Diphtheria, etc. as shown by Dr. TURNER, of Manchester; and also in less severe affections, such as hemorrhoids, internal and external fistulas, and other similar complaints. But what must be especially mentioned is the employment of Carbolic Acid in preserving in a healthy state certain foetid purulent sores, and preventing the repulsive odor which comes from them, an odor which is the symptom of a change in the tissues, and which often presents the greatest danger to the patient. The services which Carbolic Acid renders to surgery can be judged of by reading several most interesting papers on compound fractures, ulcers, etc., lately published in the *Lancet* by J. LISTER, F. R. S.; and allow me to draw your special attention to the following paragraphs which are to be found in his paper published in that journal of the 25th Sept., 1867: "The material which I have

employed is Carbolic or Phenic Acid, a volatile organic compound, which appears to exercise a peculiar destructive influence upon low forms of life, and hence is the most powerful antiseptic with which we are at present acquainted. The first class of cases to which I applied it, was that of compound fractures, in which the effects of decomposition in the injured part were especially striking and pernicious. The results have been such as to establish conclusively the great principle that all the local inflammatory mischief and febrile disturbance which follow severe injuries are due to the irritating and poisonous influences of decomposing blood or sloughs. These evils are entirely avoided by antiseptic treatment, so that limbs which otherwise would be unhesitatingly condemned to amputation may be retained with confidence of the best result. Since the antiseptic treatment has been brought into full operation, and wounds and abscesses no longer poison the atmosphere with putrid exhalations, my wards, though otherwise in precisely the same circumstances as before, have completely changed their character; so that during the last nine months not a single instance of pyæmia, hospital gangrene or erysipelas, has occurred in them." My hearers can also witness the same remarkable results by visiting the two sick wards of Dr. MAISONNEUVE, at the Hotel Dieu. Further, I must not overlook the valuable application made of it to gangrene in hospitals by the eminent physician, JAMES PAGET, Esq.; and lastly, it has been used by many of the most eminent medical men with marked success in those scourges of humanity, phthisis and syphilis."

Since the discovery of the valuable properties of these acids much time and labor have been devoted to find the most efficient and effective mode of applying them in practice, numerous experiments were made by diluting with water, oils, fats, grease, etc., none of which gave such good results as when the acids are combined with an Alkali. This led to their combination in a saponaceous form, for which letters patent of the United States have been secured.

License for manufacturing these compounds has been granted to **JAMES BUCHAN & CO.**, of New York, who have the exclusive right to manufacture Carbolic and Cresylic Soaps in the United States:—their name and the date of the patent is on every package. In these soaps and saponaceous compounds both **Carbolic** and **Cresylic Acids** are used, and both names are retained as **Trade Marks**; they make a perfectly homogeneous solution with water, their great affinity rendering them entirely soluble and in this way any desired strength of solution is obtained.

Many unsolicited letters from all parts of the country testify to their valuable properties.

Attention is called to the following description of the various compounds and their proper uses.

Carbolic Laundry Soap.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of Alkali, or free Alkali, which, in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. It is combined with Carbolic and Cresylic Acids, by which its detergent properties are very largely increased, rendering it from fifty to one hundred per cent. more effective than the ordinary soaps of commerce. The increased effectiveness of this soap makes it actually a **cheaper article than the ordinary family soaps**, and as it is invaluable to every family on account of its great disinfecting properties, its use should be universal as it is brought within the reach of the poorest. It very materially reduces the labor of a family. Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Private Families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use. When washing, after the soap has done its cleansing work, the suds distributed in water-closets, cesspools and other offensive places will instantly destroy all disagreeable odors, and it can be used on plants and trees to drive from them all injurious insects, etc.

Persons living in crowded tenements would find their comfort and **health** greatly increased by the use of this soap.

Carbolic Toilet Soaps.

These soaps are made from the choicest ingredients and are offered as a very superior article. Their valuable properties are greatly increased by the addition of the chemically pure acids.

They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, and their use in the nursery should be universal; they are valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing and sore-head in infants. For chapped hands they are specially commended as superior to all the preparations of glycerine and camphor ice; they keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

These soaps are known and sold as **Medicated** and **Medicated Perfumed**.

Carbolic Medicinal Soap.

This soap is made especially for Physicians' and Surgeons' use, and contains twenty-five per cent. of Carbolic and Cresylic Acids; it may be prescribed by weight or in solution. Knowing the difficulty of prescribing these acids, this saponaceous compound is offered as supplying a want long felt in the medical world.

It is sold in four ounce tablets and marked as above.

Carbolic Dental Soap.

As a Dentifrice this compound is superior to any known preparation; it is a perfectly neutral substance, prevents and stops decay in teeth, sweetens the breath and removes every disagreeable taste.

Carbolic Shaving Soap.

It produces a fine lather, prevents all irritation of the skin, keeping it soft and quickly healing any cuts or scratches from

the razor; to those unfortunate enough to have the Barbers Itch, it affords immediate relief.

Carbolic Marine Soap.

This soap, combined with Carbolic Acid, is made expressly for washing in salt water. It is a sure preventive for Ship Fever, especially adapted for use on board vessels visiting infected ports. Should be universally used on vessels in warm climates, and on emigrant ships for scrubbing and washing clothes. Disinfecting, and at the same annihilating all insects and vermin, it is unsurpassed. The fact has been thoroughly proved that by the use of Carbolic Acid, vessels can visit ports where Yellow Fever prevails without any danger of contagion.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap.

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, is one of the most useful of all the carbolic compounds. It is in a convenient and cheap form and is indispensable to every stock raiser and owner. We have no hesitation in claiming remarkable qualities for this compound; it will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure **Mange**, scratches, and sores of all kinds. Being in the form of a regular soap it can be conveniently used at any time. Flies which so incessantly torment horses and cattle in stables and dairies will not disturb them if they are washed twice or thrice a week with this soap.

Cresylic Ointment.

For Destruction of the Screw Worm, and Cure of Foot Rot.

For destruction of the Screw Worm it is the best of all remedies for that pest of the stockbreeder in the South; and for washing galls and sores, whether mere scratches, or of the most gangrenous and offensive description; for **cracked hoofs**, etc., in horses.

TO THE SCREW WORM IT IS
certain death, and is the cheapest and safest remedy ever

applied. It not only destroys the worm, but cleanses and quickly heals up the offensive sores made by it. In ordinary cases, a piece of the ointment, as large as the first joint of the finger, pushed into the wound, will effect an immediate cure. But, in serious cases, best inject a solution two or three times, and then insert the ointment. It is rare that a second application will ever have to be made. Sheep, which rarely recover the attack of the worm under the ordinary treatment of calomel, liniment, etc., are quickly cured by this application.

FOOT ROT.

For this disease, now so prevalent in all sections of the country, this ointment is a safe and reliable remedy. Let the animals to be treated have their feet thoroughly cleaned with a solution of one pound of ointment to eight gallons of water. Pare and cut away all of the diseased portion; but expose no more fresh surface than can be avoided. Anoint well with the ointment, and especially every diseased part, rubbing a little into the hair as high as the knee. Keep the animals in a dry clean pasture or lot for a few days, and a cure will not only be effected, but the animal guarded from re-infection for a considerable period.

And in solution, one pound to 5 or 8 gallons of water; it is very EFFECTIVE IN RIDDING CATTLE, etc., of all descriptions of insects:

Cresylic Sheep-dip.

That destructive disease in SHEEP, the SCAB, has become ruinously prevalent all over the country, and especially in the South.

A very minute insect, so small as not to be seen with the naked eye, is the cause of this harrassing disease.

If a sound sheep comes in contact with one which has SCAB, or with a tree or post against which a scabby sheep has rubbed itself, one or more of the female insects will instantly transfer themselves to the sound sheep, quickly travel on the wool to the root of it, and bury themselves in the skin. The place where they enter the skin is barely visible; a minute red spot

like a pin's point. They travel and feed under the skin, burrowing like moles. On the tenth or twelfth day a little swelling may be felt with the finger, and the skin changes color to a greenish blue tint. The little pustule is now rapidly formed, and breaks about the sixteenth day; and the mothers again appear, with their little ones attached to their feet, and covered with a portion of the shell of the egg from which they have just escaped. These little ones immediately set to work, and do as their mothers did before them. They soon increase to myriads, preying upon and tormenting the sheep until he sinks under it. The matter from the numerous pustules or sores soon forms an almost continuous **scab**; hence the name.

It will be seen, from this brief description of the scab-insect, and which will apply almost equally well to those which produce **itch** and many other skin diseases in man, and **mange** and the like on horses, dogs, etc., that **directly applied** means must be used for their destruction, and **prevention** as well.

Wherever there are sheep there are insects of some kind, as lice, cads, ticks, etc., to annoy and prey upon them. And unless these are not only destroyed, but their presence rendered impossible, sheep-farming and wool-producing will never prove the profitable business that it is capable of being made.

This preparation is offered as a certain and safe cure for **scab**; being a **soap**, it penetrates at once to the skin and removes it.

It is best used as a **dip** or **bath**. One pound of the Soap dissolved in two gallons of warm water, adding when dissolved six, or—if for lambs or delicate sheep—eight gallons more is enough for ten sheep with a moderate coat of wool. If newly shorn it will dip twelve or fourteen head of small sheep.

DIRECTIONS FOR DIPPING.

It will be useless to give directions for dipping Sheep to an old Pastor, as each one has his own plan, yet most of them may be improved. It being conceded by all successful sheep raisers that the benefit to the health of the sheep, the quality and texture of the wool far exceed the expense and trouble of

dipping, it is now thought to be as much the duty of a successful raiser to dip his sheep every Spring as it is to shear them, even though they may not be troubled with that pest, the **scab**; one of the most simple and labor saving is to build a smaller pen connected by a gate with the large pen and capable of holding when well packed, say fifty sheep; let this pen taper to the size of your vat, where a man stands at each end and receives a sheep from the catcher. (This vat should be fifty inches long, thirty wide and thirty-five deep, and kept two-thirds full of liquid).

One man takes the hind legs and the other the fore and dips the animal thoroughly in the liquid, holding one hand over the nostrils and mouth, if the head be submerged, **which, better avoid**. When thoroughly saturated to the skin, take out and rest for a moment on a raised platform, the other side of the vat, so constructed that it tapers to the size of the top of the vat, and so that the liquid runs back into it, widening as it extends back and large enough to contain twenty to thirty sheep, and enclosed so that they stand here and drip.

This platform should be provided at the back with a gate and inclined passage out, either into another large pen or the open field as may be desired. The kettle with the hot liquid should be convenient, so that as the liquid decreases in the vat it may be kept up to the desired quantity from the kettle, which also keeps it of the right temperature 100° to 110°. with this simple arrangement three men and a boy may dispose of from three to five hundred sheep per day.

Carbolic Plant Protector.

To destroy and prevent bugs, flies, caterpillars, plant-lice, black scale, turnip and cabbage fly, etc., on plants. Used in solution; one pound to twenty gallons or so, as to strength of plants.

For strong growing plants or trees one pound to from five to ten gallons of water is of sufficient strength.

It is extremely difficult to give exact directions for the use of this Compound on account of the infinite variety of insects

that prey upon vegetation, we offer the Agriculturist Carbolic Acid in its most reliable form, as its strength can be regulated according to experience.

In addition to articles already enumerated, we offer

Carbolic Granulated Powder.

(PATENTED.)

A powerful disinfectant and purifier; obnoxious to all insect life, its effects are continuous and lasting, valuable, especially for the stable and poultry yard.

CARBOLIC ACID in crystals and solution ; also **CRUDE ACID**, containing about 60 per cent for disinfecting purposes.

From numerous TESTIMONIALS the following are selected as valuable:

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St.,
NEW YORK, Nov 15, 1867.

MESSRS. BUCHAN & Co.—*Gentlemen*—Some months since we purchased a large building which had been used as a tenement establishment for thirteen years, and was occupied by some ninety families. We tore away partitions, turning between three and four hundred rooms into less than one hundred. We found the walls and floors perfectly infested with vermin. We used freely in cleansing, the *Carbolic Soaps*, manufactured by your firm, and with the very best results, as the bugs, etc., have entirely disappeared. We propose to continue its use in cleaning our dormitories, hoping then to keep clear of a plague so common to all housekeepers in cities.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Sup't.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, March 15, 1868.

MESSRS. JAS. BUCHAN & Co.—*Gentlemen*—Your Sheep Dip is wonderfui in its effects. I have dipped 2150 head with nine months' fleeces on their backs. It is now three weeks since, and no scratching as yet. Your Dip is far superior to tobacco, not so disagreeable or unpleasant, much less trouble and more permanent.

I have used it on horses when diseased with a species of mange or itch, and it has the same good effect as on sheep.

F. W. SHAEFFER.

BELTON, BELL Co., TEXAS, July 10, 1868.

MESSRS. BUCHAN & Co.—*Gentlemen*—The compounds of the Carbolic Acid sent me some months since, have been thoroughly tested by myself and neighboring flockmasters. All agree with myself that, as disinfectants and remedies to cure scab, kill screw worm and prevent its return, healing old gangrenous sores and wounds, killing and driving away flies, these preparations are without a rival, and *should be within reach of every stock raiser in Texas.*

Respectfully,

H. J. CHAMBERLIN,
President Texas Wool Growers Association.

The editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, says, on 28th August, 1868. "DEATH TO FLEAS — We own a thin, satin-skinned black-and tan fancy terrier. The poor little fellow had no peace of his life, and was on the point of being flea-batomised to death by myriads of ferocious fleas. We tried the various nostrums advertised by the different empyrics of New York, with only partial success, when we received from our friend Chase, of the American Agriculturist firm, a cake of CARBOLIC ACID SOAP; *that* did the business. The vermin were slaughtered, and our little dog is happy again, and as lively as a cricket."

The following is even more valuable testimony :

OFFICE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
November 12, 1868.

"I take great pleasure in recommending the CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAPS, manufactured by Jas. Buchan & Co. for the cure of all external diseases to which horses are subject. I tried the *Ointment* on a horse with a severe fistula on his shoulder, as a first test, and with entire success. And I cannot speak in sufficiently strong terms of its healing qualities, in all cases of galls, scratches, bruises, swellings, etc. I am using the soap in all of our stables.

"No person owning a horse should be without these soaps; for, in my long experience with horses, I have never found any thing to compare with them.

HENRY PALMER,

"Sup't. Horses, Brooklyn City R. R. Co."

American Agriculturist, April 8th, 1868.

LICE ON CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The Spring is the season when most annoyance is caused by these parasites. We have so many letters asking for and recommending cures, that we are induced again to allude to that wonderfully effective destroyer of such vermin, *Carbolic Acid*. This is used in the form of Soaps, which may be easily applied in water, making a moderately strong suds. We have employed this soap to rid our shelves of ants, our cupboards of cockroaches, poultry of lice, dogs and cats of fleas, and not having any occasion to use it upon our horses or neat stock, have supplied acquaintances whose stables were infected. We have even prescribed a bath of Carbolic Soap and water for a newly arrived immigrant, and in every case of its application have had the satisfaction of learning of its efficacy. Farewell to mercurial ointment, that efficient but very dangerous article in careless hands. So long as we can obtain carbolic compounds we banish it.

Wright Rivers, Esq., of Washington, D. C., writes: "I purchased of you last spring some Carbolic Disinfecting Soap for the mange on a valuable dog, and I am happy to say that it cured him in a very short time

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1869.

JAMES BUCHAN, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*—It gives me pleasure to say to you that the most beneficial effects have followed the treatment of some more severe cases of an inflammatory nature, which I have had treated by medical gentlemen here with the different samples of preparations of Carbolic Compounds. One severe case of ophthalmia tarsi of several years standing was cured in a week. Two or three cases of salt rheum, one of thirty years standing, have yielded to its influence. I am having various experiments and tests made with the samples which I received from you, and purpose at some future time to give you a record of them

Very truly yours,

W. M. MEW.

FLOYD, FLOYD Co., Iowa, Nov. 14, 1869.

MESSRS. JAMES BUCHAN & Co—*Gentlemen*—You will please send me 100 pounds Dip as soon as possible. I am short this amount to finish the dipping commenced a few days ago. I have made up my mind to use your Dip every time I shear for the health of the sheep. I think I never had my sheep go out looking worse than last Spring, and never had them come in in the Fall looking so well, which I attribute to using your Dip.

E. H. MORRISON.

WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN., Nov. 23, 1869.

MESSRS. JAMES BUCHAN & Co.—*Gents*—I have used your Cresylic Soap prepared for *Sheep Dip*, for two years and think it is the best preparation that I know of for destroying Ticks and Lice on sheep and cattle. It is far preferable to Tobacco and should think it would be a sure cure for scab.

BURDETT LOOMIS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

MESSRS. BOWMAN & BLEWETT.—*Gentlemen*—Having used your Carbolic Laundry Soap in our Laundry for the past two months, and finding its cleansing properties *so far superior* to any soap we have ever used, we take the very *greatest pleasure* in recommending it to every laundry and family in the country. Our goods are whiter by far, more easily and thoroughly cleansed from every stain, grease spots, etc., *and this too* with 50 per cent. less soap, and our premises are kept sweet and clean by its use.

Yours respectfully,

ANDRUS BROTHERS.

PRICE LIST.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

In boxes of 24 and 60 lbs. lb. bars. Price by the
 box - - - - - per lb. 15 cts.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

In boxes of 3 dozen each.

Medicated, - - - - - per doz. \$3 60
 " perfumed, - - - - " 4 00

CARBOLIC MEDICINAL SOAP.

In boxes of 3 dozen each, - - - - per doz. 3 00

CARBOLIC DENTAL SOAP.

per doz.

CARBOLIC SHAVING SOAP.

per doz.

CARBOLIC MARINE SOAP.

In 60 lb. boxes, - - - - - per lb.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP.

In boxes containing 3 doz,	-	-	-	per box	\$3 60
" " 10 lbs. each,	-	-	-	lb. bars	4 00

CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP.

In canisters of 5 lbs.,	-	-	-	-	-	1 25
10 lbs.,	-	-	-	-	-	2 25
50 lb. kegs,	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
In barrels of 200 lbs.,	-	-	-	-	-	35 00

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

1 lb. canister,	-	-	-	-	-	50
3 lbs.,	-	-	-	-	-	1 00
5 lbs.,	-	-	-	-	-	1 25
10 lbs.,	-	-	-	-	-	2 25
50 lb. kegs,	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
200 lb. barrels,	-	-	-	-	-	35 00

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR.

In 5, 10, 50, and 200 lb. packages, at same price as Ointment.

Discounts to the Trade only.


BOWMAN & BLEWETT,

SOLE AGENTS,

52 Barclay Street, N. Y.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.





CARBOLIC ACID

SOAPS.

